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Actualités Report

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Canadian Criminal Justice Association

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Preventing Deaths in Custody

Prévenir les décès en établissement

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JUSTICE REPORT carries information of value to Association readers and the public interested in matters related to the administration of justice in Canada. Opinions expressed in this publication do not necessarily reflect the Association's views, but are included to encourage thought and action on the criminal justice system throughout Canada. For more information on the activities of the CCJA, please contact:

ACTUALITÉS-JUSTICE renferme des renseignements utiles aux lecteurs de l'Association et au public qui s'intéressent aux questions relatives à l'administration de la justice au Canada. Les opinions qui sont exprimées ne reflètent pas nécessairement les vues de l'Association, mais y figurent afin d'encourager à réfléchir et à agir sur la justice pénale dans tout le Canada. Pour obtenir de plus amples renseignements sur les activités de l'Association, veuillez communiquer avec:

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Editorial

Congress 2009: How did we do?

Irving Kulik

For those of us who were involved in organizing Congress 2009, we are certain that the event met our expectations and was a great success. However, it is important to seek the views of the delegates for whom we provide the conference. As a result, every delegates' package contained a detailed evaluation form seeking their views.

After reviewing and categorizing the results, here is what I found:

First, as is always the case, the return rate is low, around only 5%. Nonetheless, we can learn from those who did take the time to complete the evaluation form. Respondents noted various sources of information about the congress including our publications, website and colleagues. In conclusion we must continue to publicize congress in all fora to ensure that we reach the widest audience every two years.

It was stated that program content was the primary reason for attending as was professional interest, rather than a particular speaker or a specific workshop. In other words, the overall congress program provides professional education, which is what we seek to deliver. It is not likely that congress attendance would be based on the presence of a particular presenter.

The majority of respondents indicated that we fully delivered on their expectations. They appreciate the focus on courts and corrections, the high calibre of the information and signalled a need to have longer workshops in order to allow adequate time for discussion, and to explore issues with excellent speakers.

Over the course of the last three congresses, we have tried many (46) shorter sessions in Calgary, fewer (16) longer sessions in Toronto and a mix (31) in Halifax. In Quebec in 2011 we might consider a combination of 90 minute and 3 hour sessions depending on the topic and the depth to which we can explore the subjects.

This will however always be a work in progress given the number and diversity of attendees and the need to keep the subjects interesting for the duration of each session.

While the delegates indicated that the conference met their expectations, we also asked them for their satisfaction level rating on a five point scale with five as the most satisfied. While most rated 5's and 4's a few were not quite pleased and thus brought the overall average down to 3.9.

In terms of comments received, as in the previous section, several found there was not enough time for exchanges, workshops were rushed and there were not enough handouts. The timing aspect will be reviewed for Quebec's Congress 2011. Obviously some delegates still expect paper handouts even though we are supposed to be in a paperless, electronic era. It is not likely that we will be going back to preparing thousands of photocopies in the future for handout purposes. It is our intent however to make many of the principal presentations available on our website.

We asked what aspects of congress were the most significant. There was a plethora of responses. One of the most significant and widely talked about was the **World Café**. Many considered this an excellent opportunity for discussion and sharing of ideas. The presentation by **Justice Kennedy** was considered fantastic as was the unparalleled **hospitality and special touches of Nova Scotians**.

People commented that the **translation** service was excellent, the **workshop**

topics were comprehensive, there was a wide **variety** of sessions and the overall congress was **well organized.** They cited the high calibre of **plenary speeches** as an important element in their overall appreciation of Congress, as well as the content and **expertise of workshop presenters**. Delegates also enjoyed the opportunity for **networking** with fellow practitioners and colleagues.

When asked for ideas for future improvement, delegates proposed a greater involvement of the public, web access to presentations and expanding Congress to 3-4 days in length. Some also suggested providing more material for frontline staff and allowing more time for questions and interaction in sessions.

We will be taking all these ideas into account as we plan and organize Congress 2011. We will look to longer sessions and perhaps institute expressly reserved time at the end of workshop presentations for questions and exchange. We will also lengthen congress to at least 4 days as the 2011 edition will combine two congresses – CCJA and Quebec Society of Criminology – into one. As always we will be seeking views that can be incorporated in Congress 2013.

Éditorial

Le Congrès 2009 : qu'en a-t-on pensé?

Irving Kulik

Ceux et celles d'entre nous qui ont participé à l'organisation du Congrès 2009 en sont certains, cet événement a répondu à nos attentes et a connu un très grand succès. Il est toutefois important de recueillir les réactions des congressistes à l'intention desquels nous organisons ce congrès. C'est pourquoi chacune de leurs trousses contenait un formulaire d'évaluation destiné à recueillir leurs vues.

Voici ce qu'ont révélé l'examen et le classement des commentaires reçus :

D'abord, comme c'est toujours le cas, le taux de réponse a été faible, environ 5 %. Néanmoins, les commentaires de ceux qui ont pris le temps de remplir le formulaire sont instructifs. Ils révèlent notamment que les congressistes ont entendu parler du Congrès de diverses sources, dont nos publications, notre site Web et des collègues. Il nous faut donc continuer d'utiliser le plus grand nombre de médias possible pour annoncer le Congrès, de manière à intéresser le public le plus large possible tous les deux ans.

Certains ont indiqué avoir été intéressés par l'ensemble des thèmes abordés et l'intérêt professionnel qu'ils suscitaient, plutôt que par un conférencier ou un atelier donné. Autrement dit, le programme global contribue au développement professionnel des participants, ce qui correspond à nos objectifs de départ. Il semble peu probable que la participation au congrès soit liée à la présence d'un conférencier donné.

Aux dires de la majorité des répondants, nous avons pleinement répondu à leurs attentes. Ils ont notamment apprécié l'accent mis sur les tribunaux et les services correctionnels, de même que la qualité et la pertinence de l'information présentée, tout en indiquant qu'il serait nécessaire d'offrir des ateliers plus longs, de manière à permettre des échanges plus poussés et un approfondissement des enjeux avec les excellents conférenciers.

Nous avons expérimenté diverses formules au cours des trois derniers congrès : un nombre élevé (46) de séances plus brèves à Calgary; un nombre restreint (16) de séances plus longues à Toronto; une formule hybride (31 séances) à Halifax. Pour le Congrès de 2011 à Québec, nous envisageons la possibilité d'offrir un éventail de séances brèves (1½ heure) et de séances longues (3 heures) en fonction du sujet abordé et de la possibilité de l'approfondir.

Il faudra toutefois nous ajuster en cours de route en tenant compte du nombre et de la diversité des congressistes et du besoin d'assurer que chaque sujet peut soutenir leur intérêt pour la durée de la séance.

Bien que les répondants aient indiqué que le Congrès avait répondu à leurs attentes, nous leur avions également demandé de coter leur niveau de satisfaction sur une échelle de 1 à 5, le chiffre 5 correspondant au plus haut niveau de satisfaction. La plupart ont attribué une cote de 5 ou de 4, mais, comme quelques-uns n'étaient pas tout à fait ravis, la cote moyenne s'est établie à 3,9.

Parmi les commentaires reçus, comme nous en avons fait état précédemment, bon nombre ont souligné qu'on avait manqué de temps pour les échanges, que certains ateliers avaient été précipités, et qu'on n'avait pas distribué suffisamment de documentation. On s'arrêtera à la question de la durée des séances en planifiant le Congrès 2011 de Québec. Certains congressistes s'attendront manifestement à recevoir de la documentation écrite, bien qu'on soit censé vivre à l'ère de l'électronique et sans papier. Il est peu probable qu'on en revienne à produire et à distribuer des milliers de photocopies. Nous prévoyons toutefois afficher bon nombre des exposés principaux sur notre site Web.

La question visant à déterminer quels aspects du congrès ont été les plus édifiants a donné lieu à un large éventail de réponses. Bon nombre des répondants ont fait état du ***World Café*** dont ils ont traité largement. Ils y ont vu une excellente occasion de discussion et de mise en commun d'idées. On s'est dit ravi de l'exposé exceptionnel du **juge en chef Kennedy,** de même que de l'accueil et des petites attentions des **Néo-écossais**.

Les gens ont souligné l'excellence de l'**interprétation simultanée**. Ils ont apprécié la **perspective globale** et la **diversité** des **sujets d'ateliers**. Ils ont jugé que le Congrès dans son ensemble était **bien organisé**. Ils ont dit que le haut niveau des **conférences principales** et l'**expertise poussée des conférenciers en ateliers** avaient contribué pour beaucoup à leur appréciation globale du Congrès. Les congressistes ont aussi apprécié les possibilités de **réseautage** avec d'autres praticiens et collègues.

Plusieurs suggestions ont été formulées quant aux moyens d'améliorer le congrès, notamment : favoriser une plus grande participation du public, afficher les exposés dans Internet, et prolonger la durée du Congrès à 3 ou 4 jours. Certains ont également suggéré de présenter plus de sujets d'intérêt pour le personnel de première ligne et d'allouer plus de temps pour les questions et les échanges aux cours des diverses séances.

Nous tiendrons compte de toutes ces suggestions en planifiant le Congrès 2011. Nous chercherons à offrir des ateliers plus longs et nous envisagerons peut-être de réserver des périodes fixes pour les questions et les échanges à la fin de chaque séance. Nous entendons aussi prolonger le Congrès à 4 jours au moins, le Congrès 2011 étant une fusion de celui de l'ACJP et de la Société de criminologie du Québec. Comme toujours, nous chercherons à recueillir des suggestions pouvant être appliquées au Congrès 2013.

Examens systématiques et la Collaboration Campbell

Mark Irving

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Depuis quelques années, les examens systématiques dans des domaines aussi larges et diversifiés que la justice pénale et la prévention du crime sont de plus en plus courants. Le présent article résume l'approche de la Collaboration Campbell et souligne l'importance des examens systématiques dans la prise de décisions et dans l'élaboration de politiques et de pratiques fondées sur les connaissances.

Examens systématiques

L'examen systématique suppose un processus exhaustif, structuré et impartial qui situe, évalue, sélectionne et synthétise toutes les données probantes issues de travaux de recherche de haute qualité liés à une question de recherche ou à un domaine particulier. À l'aide de méthodes explicites et scientifiques, on mène une recherche documentaire en profondeur ainsi qu'une évaluation critique d'études de recherche particulières pour en faire ressortir les données probantes valides et applicables. On met ensuite en œuvre des techniques normalisées pour réunir les conclusions des études sélectionnées dans le but de présenter une synthèse de l'état des connaissances. Idéalement, les examens systématiques sont publiés par voie électronique pour une diffusion plus rapide et un accès plus large; en outre, le format électronique souple permet de mettre à jour facilement les examens à la lumière de nouvelles données probantes pertinentes, de critiques bien fondées et des percées relatives à la méthode et à l'analyse des données.

Selon Sweet et Moynihan (2007), les examens systématiques ont notamment pour avantages de présenter différents types de données utiles aux décideurs (p. ex. nature et portée d'un enjeu et avantages, problèmes, aléas et coûts éventuels des politiques et des interventions), d'établir une base de connaissances exacte et solide, et de cerner les lacunes dans les connaissances découlant de la recherche.

Aujourd'hui, malgré les percées dans les domaines de l'informatique et de la gestion des connaissances, les décideurs ont du mal à suivre la croissance exponentielle de la littérature liée à leur secteur de responsabilités particulier. Il est tout simplement infaisable pour les décideurs de parcourir une immense quantité de travaux de recherche originaux afin de cerner les ouvrages de

qualité et d'en faire un résumé pratique. Les examens systématiques permettent aux décideurs d'accéder facilement et rapidement à des données probantes de haute qualité sous une forme succincte, mais robuste. Par conséquent, cette méthode réduit de façon considérable le temps et les efforts qui seraient nécessaires pour trouver, évaluer et synthétiser des travaux individuels.

Quant aux limites, comme dans le cas de n'importe quel exercice, la qualité des examens systématiques peut varier. « La qualité d'un examen systématique ne saurait surpasser les études sur lesquelles il est fondé. La synthèse de différentes études mal accomplies et biaisées ne fera que renforcer le biais et donnera lieu à des conclusions trompeuses » (Feldstein, 2005 : 26). De plus, il y a le problème de la déformation potentielle de la réalité par l'effet de la publication, c'est-à-dire le risque qu'on limite l'examen systématique aux résultats détectables à l'aide de méthodes conventionnelles fondées sur l'étude de ce qui a été publié , sans considérer les documents non publiés qui composent la littérature « grise ».

La Collaboration Campbell

Inspirée de la Collaboration Cochrane (C1)[1], la Collaboration Campbell (C2) a été constituée en 2000. Cette association internationale, sans but lucratif et autonome vise à aider les décideurs, les membres du gouvernement, les intervenants et d'autres responsables à prendre des décisions éclairées en matière d'interventions sociales. Pour ce faire, on prépare et on tient minutieusement à jour, puis on diffuse en temps opportun des examens systématiques d'interventions dans trois domaines : le crime et la justice, l'éducation et le bien-être social.

Les chercheurs et les autres professionnels travaillant dans des domaines liés à la justice pénale et à la prévention du crime seront particulièrement intéressés par les travaux du groupe sur le crime et la justice de la C2. Les thèmes passés et actuels des examens systématiques sont d'une large portée et comprennent l'évaluation de l'efficacité d'interventions comme la présence policière dans les lieux troubles, les camps correctionnels de type militaire et les interventions d'encadrement auprès des jeunes à risque.

Vu sa raison d'être, la Collaboration Campbell porte à raison le nom du prolifique sociologue américain et spécialiste de la méthodologie, Donald T. Campbell (1916 1996). Dans sa thèse fondatrice, Campbell a mis en lumière l'importance et la nécessité d'une évaluation plus en profondeur des répercussions des politiques et des interventions sociales ainsi que d'un processus décisionnel fondé sur des connaissances exactes et à jour.

Des données probantes plus solides pour un monde meilleur

Dans le domaine de la justice pénale, on peut citer en exemples de nombreux cas où d'importantes décisions étaient fondées sur des tendances, de l'opportunisme politique, des données anecdotiques ou des intuitions. L'un des défis consiste à amener les décideurs, les politiciens, les intervenants et les autres responsables à prendre connaissance des conclusions de travaux de recherche de haute qualité. Nous devons tous contribuer à augmenter l'utilisation des travaux de recherche de grande qualité dans le cadre de l'élaboration et de la mise en œuvre de politiques et de pratiques efficaces. Il nous faut veiller, entre autres, à traduire les conclusions de recherche en messages ou en recommandations à la fois pratiques et compréhensibles pour différents publics et utilisateurs finaux.

Les efforts visant à améliorer la sécurité publique donneront de meilleurs résultats dans la mesure où les connaissances issues de la recherche rigoureuse seront plus accessibles et mieux intégrées à l'élaboration et à la mise en œuvre des politiques et des programmes et à la pratique. Promouvoir la production et l'utilisation

[1] Constituée en 1993, la Collaboration Cochrane prépare, tient à jour et divulgue des examens systématiques d'études de recherche sur les effets des soins de santé et des interventions médicales

des examens systématiques est une excellente façon d'améliorer la base de connaissances à la disposition des décideurs (Sweet et Moynihan, 2007). Les examens systématiques comportent des limites, mais leur avantage prépondérant tient au fait que, lorsque faits dans les règles de l'art, ils fournissent le portrait le plus exact et le plus fiable sur ce qui fonctionne (Petrosino et coll., 2001 : 20). De plus, les examens systématiques aident à détecter les politiques et les interventions inefficaces ou même susceptibles d'être nuisibles. Par le truchement de son travail, la Collaboration Campbell s'engage à faire de la vision de Donald Campbell, qui cherchait à aider les gens à prendre des décisions fondées sur des données probantes, une réalité.

Pour de plus amples renseignements, visitez http://www.campbellcollaboration.org

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Systematic Reviews and the Campbell Collaboration

by Mark Irving

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In recent years, systematic reviews conducted in such broad and diverse fields as criminal justice and crime prevention have become increasingly common. This article provides an overview of the Campbell Collaboration and highlights the importance of systematic reviews in contributing to evidence-informed decision making and evidence-based policy and practice.

Systematic Reviews

A systematic review is a comprehensive, structured and unbiased review process that locates, appraises, selects and synthesizes all available high-quality research evidence relevant to a particular topic area or research question. It utilizes explicit, scientific methods to perform a thorough literature search and critical appraisal of individual research studies to identify the valid and applicable evidence. Standardized techniques are then used to consolidate the findings from these selected studies and ultimately provide a reliable overview of the knowledge base. Ideally, systematic reviews are published electronically so that they

can be more quickly disseminated and widely accessed; moreover, the flexible electronic format allows for reviews to be easily updated as additional, relevant evidence emerges, and revised in light of well-founded criticisms and advances in methodology and data analysis.

According to Sweet and Moynihan (2007), the multiple benefits of systematic reviews include providing different types of information useful to decision makers (e.g., nature and scope of an issue, and the possible benefits, problems, uncertainties, and costs of policies and interventions), establishing a reliable and robust knowledge base, and identifying gaps in research knowledge.

Today, despite advances in such areas as informatics and knowledge management, it is difficult for decision makers to keep up with the exponential growth of the literature related to their respective areas of responsibility. It is simply not practical for decision makers to sift through huge volumes of original research in order to determine which studies are of high-quality, and then go on to summarize those that are into a useful format. Systematic reviews allow decision makers to rapidly acquire and easily access high-quality evidence in a succinct yet robust form. As a result, they dramatically reduce the time and effort it would take to locate, appraise and synthesize individual studies.

In terms of some limitations, like any work, systematic reviews can be of varying quality. "A systematic review is only as good as its individual studies. Combining multiple poorly performed and biased studies will compound the bias and give misleading results" (Feldstein, 2005: 26). Second, there is the issue of publication bias and restricting a systematic review to results identifiable through conventional methods of bibliographic control without considering the published and unpublished materials that comprise the "grey" literature.

The Campbell Collaboration

Modelled after the Cochrane Collaboration (C1)[1], the Campbell Collaboration (C2) was formed in 2000. This international, non-profit, independent consortium aims to assist policy makers, government officials, practitioners and others in making well-informed decisions concerning the use of social interventions. This is achieved primarily through the careful preparation, maintenance, and timely dissemination of systematic reviews of interventions from three spheres: crime and justice, education, and social welfare.

Of particular interest to researchers and other professionals working in areas related to criminal justice and crime prevention will be the work of C2's Crime and Justice Group. The themes of past and present systematic reviews are wide-ranging and include assessing the effectiveness of such interventions as hot spots policing, correctional boot camps, and mentoring interventions for at-risk youth.

Given the Campbell Collaboration's raison d'être, it is fitting, then, that it was named after the prolific American social scientist and methodologist, Donald T. Campbell (1916-1996). In his seminal writings, Campbell drew attention to the importance of, and need for, more rigorous assessment of the effects of social policies and interventions as well as decision making based on sound and timely evidence.

"Better Evidence for a Better World"

In the field of criminal justice, one can find numerous examples where key decisions have been based on fads, political expediency, anecdotal evidence and intuition. One of the challenges at hand is to get policy makers, politicians, practitioners and other decision makers to take notice of high quality social scientific research findings. Moreover, we must all diligently work towards increasing the probability that high quality research has salutary effects on the development and implementation of effective policy and practice. This can be achieved by, among other things, translating research findings into messages or recommendations that are both practicable and understandable to different audiences and end-users.

Efforts to improve public safety will likely yield better returns if there is more effective uptake and integration of reliable social scientific evidence into policy, program development/implementation, and practice. Accordingly, increasing the use and usefulness of systematic reviews is a very powerful way of improving the evidence available to

[1] Established in 1993, the Cochrane Collaboration prepares, maintains and disseminates systematic reviews of research studies on the effects of health care and medical interventions.

inform decision making (Sweet and Moynihan, 2007). Although systematic reviews are not without their limitations, "The foremost advantage... is that when done well and with full integrity, they provide the most reliable and comprehensive statement about what works" (Petrosino et al., 2001: 20). Just as important, systematic reviews help to identify policies and interventions that are ineffective or possibly even harmful. Through its work, the Campbell Collaboration endeavours to make Donald Campbell's vision of helping people make evidence-based decisions a reality.

For further information visit:
http://www.campbellcollaboration.org

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Towards a Canadian Forum for Preventing Deaths in Custody

By Howard Sapers,

Correctional Investigator of Canada

In recent years, there has been growing interest in custody-related deaths. It is an issue that crosses jurisdictional and institutional boundaries, yet its scope is relatively unknown to the general public. In Canada, recent reports by my Office have shed new light on preventable deaths in correctional custody. The *Deaths in Custody Study* (February 2007), *A Failure to Respond* (May 2008) and *A Preventable Death: An Investigation into the Death of Ashley Smith* (June 2008) highlight a series of issues within the capacity of federal corrections to prevent deaths in custody. The underlying concern on my Office is that the lessons learned translate into best practices implemented to prevent deaths and save lives.

The work of custodial staff in any setting is tremendously difficult. Staff often deal with a number of competing priorities within the institution and must continuously strike a balance between security and other requirements. Regardless of whether a death occurs in the custody of the police, a psychiatric hospital or a prison, or whether a death is anticipated or not, there is an expectation that something can be learned which might help us to prevent similar deaths in the future.

Internationally, there have been increased efforts to examine and report deaths in custody at a national level. In Australia, there is a National Deaths in Custody Program which reviews causes and factors associated with death in different custodial settings. In the United States, data on deaths in custody is reported in studies of specific jurisdictions, as well as statistics produced by the Bureau of Justice Statistics. The United Kingdom developed a Forum for Preventing Deaths in Custody in 2005 to bring together various stakeholders to better address the issue of custodial deaths.

The UK Forum was created legislatively and provides independent advice and expertise to Ministers on deaths in all forms of state custody in the UK, covering prisons, police, approved premises, immigration and those detained under their equivalent forensic mental health act. It has generated knowledge, awareness and change through its annual and periodic reports and many lessons have been learned from their experiences thus far. The Forum is now a key part of the newly formed Ministerial Council on deaths in custody.

In November 2008, several stakeholders were invited to a meeting co-chaired by the Office of the Correctional Investigator and the Canadian Police Research Centre to discuss a Canadian Forum for Preventing Deaths in Custody. Our purpose was to lay the groundwork for a Canadian approach to preventing deaths in custody. Currently, the Canadian Forum is made up of a small group of individuals with a professional interest in preventing deaths in custody. Members of the Forum include representatives from federal and provincial corrections, police, forensic mental health and criminal justice oversight agencies. Unlike the UK model, our fledgling Forum is ad hoc and has not legislated authority or dedicated funding.

The Forum's goals naturally flow from its *raison d'être:*

- Raise awareness about in-custody deaths in Canada
- Work to establish a common definition and terminology to examine the problem and scope of in-custody deaths in Canada
- Collect and disseminate information and best practices to aid in the prevention of deaths in custody
- Identify research issues and knowledge gaps
- Establish an inventory of experts to help guide our efforts.

In October 2009, I had the opportunity to coordinate a plenary on "Establishing a Canadian Forum on Preventing Deaths in Custody" at the CCJA Congress on Criminal Justice. Joining me for the presentation were Professor Archie Kaiser, Mr. Ross Toller, Mr. Steve Palmer and Supt. Bill Moore. The presentations at this session highlighted gaps and limitations in the literature, and identified some of the factors known to contribute to deaths in different custodial settings. It was noted that even though different custodial settings face a range of unique challenges, their similarities are equally striking.

Deaths in custody are an important issue in Canadian policing, correctional, and psychiatric facilities. Their occurrence often points to gaps in mental health and criminal justice services as well as a breach of obligation to provide safe and secure custody. Some deaths can be prevented. The Forum attempts to make a modest but important contribution in building national awareness, understanding and the capacity to address the scope and nature of the problem of in-custody deaths. I look forward to the upcoming activities and contributions of the Forum, and I encourage the active participation and collaboration of CCJA members.

Vers la création d'un forum canadien axé sur la prévention des décès en établissement

Par Howard Sapers

Enquêteur correctionnel du Canada

Au cours des dernières années, l'intérêt démontré à l'égard des décès en établissement s'est accru. Il s'agit d'un problème qui dépasse les frontières des administrations et des établissements, bien que sa portée soit relativement méconnue du grand public. Au Canada, des rapports récents publiés par le Bureau de l'enquêteur correctionnel (BEC) ont mis en lumière les décès évitables en établissement. Les rapports intitulés Étude sur les décès en établissement (février 2007), Défaut de répondre (mai 2008) et Une mort évitable (enquête sur le décès d'Ashley Smith, juin 2008) font ressortir une série de problèmes liés aux capacités des services correctionnels fédéraux de prévenir les décès en établissement. Le BEC souhaite ardemment que les leçons retenues se traduisent en pratiques exemplaires mises en œuvre afin de prévenir des décès et de sauver des vies.

Le travail du personnel de garde de tous les établissements est extrêmement important. Le personnel doit souvent faire face à des priorités concurrentes au sein d'un même établissement et doit constamment maintenir un équilibre entre la sécurité et les autres exigences. Peu importe si le décès se produit sous la garde de la police, d'un hôpital psychiatrique ou d'une prison, ou si le décès est prévisible ou non, on s'attend à ce que les leçons retenues permettent d'aider à prévenir ce type de décès à l'avenir.

À l'échelle internationale, des efforts croissants ont été déployés afin d'examiner les cas de décès en établissement et de publier les résultats obtenus à l'échelle nationale. En Australie, le gouvernement a mis sur pied le National Deaths in Custody Program, qui examine les causes et les facteurs entourant les décès survenant dans différents établissements. Aux États-Unis, les données relatives aux décès en établissement sont signalées dans les études d'administrations particulières et les statistiques produites par le Bureau of Justice Statistics. En 2005, le Royaume-Uni a mis sur pied un Forum for Preventing Deaths in Custody afin de rassembler différents intervenants de façon à mieux aborder le problème des décès en établissement.

Le forum mis sur pied par le Royaume-Uni a été créé en vertu de la loi et fournit une expertise et des conseils indépendants aux ministères au sujet des décès survenant sous tous les types de garde de l'État, c'est à dire les prisons, les installations policières, les locaux homologués, les établissements psychiatriques médico légaux et les établissements liés à l'immigration. Par l'entremise de ses rapports annuels et périodiques, ce forum a permis d'accroître les connaissances et la sensibilisation de la population et a apporté des changements dans le domaine. Nombre de leçons ont été retenues des expériences vécues jusqu'à maintenant. Le Forum représente maintenant une partie importante du Ministerial Council on deaths in custody, qui a récemment été créé.

En novembre 2008, plusieurs intervenants ont été invités à participer à une réunion coprésidée par le Bureau de l'enquêteur correctionnel du Canada et le Centre canadien de recherches policières afin de discuter d'un forum canadien pour prévenir les décès en établissement. À l'heure actuelle, le Forum canadien est constitué d'un petit groupe de personnes qui ont un intérêt professionnel pour la prévention des décès en établissement. Il regroupe des représentants des services correctionnels fédéraux et provinciaux, des services de police, des services psychiatriques médico légaux et des organes de surveillance de la justice pénale. Contrairement au modèle du Royaume Uni, notre forum naissant est un groupe ad hoc et ne possède aucun pouvoir législatif ou financement réservé.

Les objectifs du Forum découlent naturellement de sa raison d'être :

- Sensibiliser la population au sujet des décès en établissement survenant au Canada;
- Travailler à l'élaboration d'une définition et d'une terminologie communes permettant d'examiner le problème et la portée des décès en établissement survenant au Canada;
- Recueillir et diffuser de l'information et des pratiques exemplaires afin d'aider à prévenir les décès en établissement;
- Déterminer les enjeux de recherche et les lacunes en matière de connaissances;
- Établir un inventaire de spécialistes pour aider à orienter nos efforts.

En octobre 2009, j'ai eu l'occasion de coordonner une assemblée plénière sur la « Mise en place d'un forum canadien pour prévenir les décès en établissement » lors d'un congrès de l'Association canadienne de justice pénale (ACJP). Tout comme moi, le professeur Archie Kaiser, M. Ross Toller, M. Steve Palmer et le surintendant Bill Moore ont présenté un exposé. Les exposés soulignaient les lacunes et les limites de la documentation sur la justice pénale et déterminaient certains des facteurs connus qui contribuent au décès survenant dans les différents milieux de détention. Il est ressorti de l'assemblée que, même si chaque milieu de détention doit faire face à une variété de difficultés particulières, les ressemblances sont aussi impressionnantes.

Les décès en établissement constituent un problème important dans les installations policières, correctionnelles et psychiatriques du Canada. Ils sont souvent le reflet des lacunes dans les services de justice pénale et de santé mentale ainsi qu'un manquement à l'obligation d'offrir des milieux sécuritaires. Certains décès sont évitables. Le Forum tente d'aider, de manière modeste, mais importante, à accroître la sensibilisation, la compréhension et la capacité nationales afin d'examiner la portée et la nature du problème des décès en établissement. J'attends avec impatience les prochaines activités et participations du Forum, et j'encourage les membres de l'ACJP à y participer et à y collaborer activement.

Expanding the Boundaries of Research Involving Death and Near Death When Liberty Is Attenuated

By H. Archibald Kaiser

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The notion that the state has special responsibilities to protect and care for persons who are lawfully detained is well established in international and domestic law. When government reduces a citizen's liberty so egregiously, the quid pro quo must be to ensure that the inmate is kept in an environment which strives to reduce the risks of disease, mental health problems, self-harm and violence, as well as providing rehabilitative and therapeutic supports. This ideal is not always attained and, at its worst, the death of an inmate may result. Howard Sapers is no doubt correct in his companion article in which he has highlighted the need for the development of a Canadian Forum for Preventing Deaths in Custody. In this comment, it will be argued that the research and policy mandate of such a new entity should be broadened to include additional types of institutions, near-death or similarly serious calamities, early post-release events and former inmates and others subject to state supervision while living in the community. A more expansive approach will produce better outcomes in a wider range of institutions and community settings for citizens who are far more vulnerable than those who live without such state controls.

It is apparent that inmates in penal institutions and involuntary psychiatric patients are in the care of the state, detained by law: their "freedom of movement has been denied by state authority" (Canadian Forum for Preventing Deaths in Custody, February 9, 2009). For that matter, even ostensibly voluntary patients are often de facto inmates, given the elusiveness of the distinction between statuses in many institutions. A more inclusive outlook on who is a detainee will conduce to reducing the silo effect that has so bedevilled the justice and health systems in the face of increasing criminalization of persons with mental health problems. Indeed, the high prevalence of mental illness in correctional facilities suggests that the inmate population is very comparable to those in psychiatric hospitals. As noted later, risk factors among detainees are very similar regardless of the nature of the place where the detention is carried out.

In terms of seriousness of incidents, deaths in custody may already demand a public or fatality inquiry (e.g. under *Fatality Investigations Acts*). However, the preventative goals facilitated by evidence gathering and policy formulation will be better informed if more thorough notice is taken of near miss incidents in custodial settings. The factual and normative distinction between an action or act of negligence or omission that actually causes

death and virtually identical events that result in serious bodily harm or where death is narrowly averted may be ephemeral. The whole range of harmful consequences up to and including death deserve careful examination if the preventative direction is to be followed consistently.

That injurious events in institutions during detention must be scrutinized is morally self-evident and legally well justified. Beyond this enhanced state responsibility, other ways in which liberty is intruded upon by operation of law supply similar justifications for close perusal in the event of death or serious injury or attempted suicide. Liberty is attenuated when a person living in the community is bound by bail or parole conditions, probation orders or conditional sentences of imprisonment imposed by the criminal justice system or by leave certificates or community treatment orders which restrict former inpatients of psychiatric facilities. Although the state's responsibility and ability to protect against troubling incidents is reduced outside the walls of institutions, the phenomena of recidivism and reincarceration or relapse and rehospitalization display a continuity of state interest in these situations of diminished liberty.

Finally, while deaths and other tragic events during detention under the authority of the justice system or mental health legislation are clearly linked, what of other citizens who are required to live in institutions under different forms of legal (e.g. persons subject to the provision of services under adult protection legislation) or factual (e.g. persons residing in nursing homes or special care facilities with no other options) constraints? Their status is not the same as a prisoner or civilly committed patient, but their freedom of movement and autonomy is still lessened due to a combination of adverse legal and existential factors. Moreover, their susceptibility to abuse and neglect may be heightened compared to legal detainees and state regulatory agencies may fall short in their monitoring responsibilities. Ironically, access to justice for these institutionalized citizens may be more problematic than for inmates of federal penitentiaries or psychiatric facilities, where at least there may be an established policy framework and a review mechanism. Lessons from situations involving serious injury, near death or death from these other institutional environments will be instructive for those managing institutions anywhere on the spectrum.

International law buttresses this argument for a more comprehensive focus. Principle 1 of the *Body of Principles for the Protection of All Persons Under Any Form of Detention or Imprisonment,* (U.N.G.A., 1988), mandates that "All persons under *any form of detention or imprisonment* shall be treated in a humane manner and with respect for the inherent dignity of the human person." Principle 34 requires that the death of a detained or imprisoned person be the subject of an inquiry "by a judicial or other authority" and also demands that "such an inquiry ... be held ... whenever the death ... occurs *shortly after* the termination of the detention or imprisonment." This latter statement is consistent with s. 64 of the U.N. *Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners,* that "The duty of society does not end with a prisoner's release." Both instruments acknowledge that people are vulnerable during periods of radical transitions, such as going from the control of an institutional setting to the relative liberty of the community, even if the tentacles of the legal system still have a grasp on the former detainee.

The U.N. *Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities* emphasizes that "discrimination against any person on the basis of disability is a violation of the inherent dignity and worth of the human person" (Preamble (h)) and that "if persons with disabilities are deprived of their liberty through any process, they are, on an equal basis with others, entitled to guarantees in accordance with international human rights law." (Article 14(2)). The Convention warns of the need to treat people with disabilities equally compared with other citizens, including when they are detained. Given the percentage of prisoners living with mental illness and the incidence of self-harm and suicide in prisons, these canons support the necessity of a thorough investigation of any death or proximately dangerous incident in correctional facilities. The Disability Convention should also be seen as mandating the inclusion of psychiatric and other disability-based detainees in any "Canadian Forum." International legal principles cumulatively provide a firm juridical base for the argument that the duties of the state to protect detainees should not be diluted whether the person is an inmate in a penal institution or an involuntary patient nor does the responsibility to delve into the reasons for a death, or other dangerous incident, end the moment the inmate leaves a facility.

In preparation for the Plenary at the 2009 Conference of the Canadian Criminal Justice Association, the author examined the literature on suicidality in psychiatric facilities in order to explore the commonalities among penal and other institutions. Risk factors were organized into categories which are readily comparable with similar lists from the penal context. These constellations of risk supplement the argument for a more compendious vision of a Canadian Forum, given their evident duplication among institutions. For example, many studies pointed to "**Background Risk Factors**" including youth; male; family history of mental health problems and/or suicide; chronic social turmoil; social isolation; socioeconomic marginalization; the stigma of mental illness; chronic unemployment; low educational level and ethnic minority status. Among "**Feelings Identified as Risk Factors**" the research revealed suicidal ideation; bereavement; feelings of defeat; low self-esteem and self-confidence; hopelessness; sadness surrounding loss of work and family; generalized low affect and aggravated fears of the future. "**Mental and General Health Status**" risks incorporated functional and organic psychoses; depression and other affective disorders; long term mental health problems; other coexisting health difficulties and substance abuse, often coupled with related self-harming behaviours. "**Treatment and Hospitalization Issues**" connoted treatment rejection and side effects; early admission and post-discharge periods; institutionalization; multiple previous admissions and abrupt withdrawal of care. "**Risk Factors within Institutions**" referred to problems regarding the social organization of staff, comprising: low morale; tensions among personnel; high presence of temporary staff; failure to communicate among workers; disruption of firm, practical working relationships; clusters of staff changes and extended leaves among principals. Other "**General Social or Institutional Issues**" were identified: suicidal waves; weakening of relational systems among inmates; multiple transfers within the institution; long periods of hospitalization; no or uncertain discharge plans; disruption of routine; poor access to medical services; availability of suicidal methods or sites and general adverse institutional conditions. It is apparent that the risk factors emerging from psychiatric facilities would be replicated in the experience of penal, adult residential care, youth detention and other institutional settings mutatis mutandis.

In terms of prevention efforts, the lessons from psychiatric facilities likewise transcend institutional boundaries. The author noted that research on "Patient Health Awareness and Treatment Issues" commended better screening of inmates; accessible treatment; monitoring strategies and vigilance; addressing physical health problems; basing interventions on identified risk factors and responding to immediate safety needs. Improvements in "Facility Organization, Policies and Design" have produced dividends: less restrictive ward milieus; reducing access to some methods of self-injury; increases in staffing levels; reduction in the use of seclusion and upgrades of the physical environment. "External Campaigns and Strategies" aimed at boosting self-esteem and reducing stigma and promoting mental health for the entire population were seen to create positive effects within institutions. Finally, "Empowering Patients" reduced the incidence of injury and death: employing peer counselors; involving patients in devising strategies to respond to their own crises and making advocacy services readily available.

The shared moral, legal and experiential features of life, death and injury in penal, therapeutic and rehabilitative institutions make it illogical to stop the acquisition of data and the creation of preventative recommendations at the front gate of correctional facilities. The fate of inmates and residents in other total institutions should be examined as well. The fragile distinction between suicide and murder and attempts to cause either form of harm compels an examination of near-death occurrences too. Finally, the post-release period, especially when the ex-inmate's liberty is still subject to state incursion, ought to be studied to discern the ongoing effects of previous institutional experience and continuing liberty restrictions. This more expansive agenda is inherently more complicated, but it need not become unwieldy as long as information acquisition and retention systems and subsequent analyses are efficient. The benefits for at risk citizens who live in institutions hugely offset the complexity of a broader agenda. There will be fewer deaths and near-death incidents if Canadian policy makers and institutional officials probe the causes of such tragedies and propose remedies which emerge from the whole continuum of institutions in which citizens are forced to live.

Les lois et chartes qui enchâssent les droits des victimes d'actes criminels : réflexions autour de l'expérience canadienne

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Note de l'auteure : Cet article reproduit de larges extraits d'un texte qui sera publié prochainement dans les Actes du 5e Colloque de l'Association québécoise Plaidoyer-Victimes.

Pendant longtemps, la justice et les institutions se sont montrées sourdes et aveugles face aux besoins des victimes d'actes criminels. Les perceptions et les attitudes ont progressivement changé à leur endroit. Elles sont devenues des personnes dont les préjudices devaient être pris en compte et ayant des droits.

Au Canada et ailleurs, dans la foulée de la *Déclaration des principes fondamentaux de justice relatifs aux victimes de la criminalité et aux victimes d'abus de pouvoir* de l'Organisation des Nations Unies (1985), des lois et chartes pour enchâsser les droits des victimes ont été adoptées dans toutes les provinces et territoires canadiens.

Des lois souvent critiquées

Au cours des dernières décennies, elles ont été sévèrement critiquées parce qu'elles n'avaient pas beaucoup « de mordant ». Dans la plupart de ces textes, les droits des victimes sont libellés dans des formulations très générales et peu explicites. Par exemple, le droit à être informé sur le système de justice est tellement flou qu'une victime ne peut savoir quelles informations peuvent lui être prodiguées, dans quels types de procédures, à quels moments et par quelles instances. Même pour obtenir des informations de base, la plupart du temps, les victimes doivent « en faire la demande » auprès des organismes concernés. Certaines informations, disons « sensibles », comme celles qui touchent le déroulement de l'enquête policière, les décisions concernant la libération de l'auteur du délit sont assorties de nombreuses réserves ou sont écrites de façon telle qu'il est difficile pour les victimes de savoir ce à quoi elles peuvent

s'attendre. Encore faut-il que ces lois aient été mises à jour. Dans certains textes, des droits ont été précisés, d'autres renforcés ou ajoutés. Au Québec, la *Loi sur l'aide aux victimes d'actes criminels* n'a pas été modifiée depuis 1988. Elle est désuète à maints égards.

L'examen de ces lois révèle d'autres grandes disparités. Il n'y a pas de consensus quant à la définition des victimes. Les différences sont particulièrement importantes lorsque ces lois recouvrent à la fois l'aide et l'indemnisation des victimes comme c'est le cas dans quelques provinces (Alberta, Saskatchewan, Ile du Prince-Édouard). Certains textes mettent de l'avant des droits (Québec, Nouvelle-Écosse), d'autres des principes (Ontario, Nouveau-Brunswick, Saskatchewan, Alberta), voire une déclaration de principes suivie d'une liste de droits plus spécifiques (Manitoba), ou encore des objectifs (Nunavut) qui doivent guider le gouvernement dans la promotion des droits des victimes. Sauf dans les lois du Manitoba et de la Colombie-Britannique, aucun recours n'est prévu lorsque ces droits ou principes sont lésés. Le Manitoba se démarque aussi parce qu'il identifie les agences imputables à l'endroit des victimes.

L'exercice des droits des victimes est assujetti à de nombreuses conditions liées « à la disponibilité des ressources », « à ce qui est raisonnable dans les circonstances », à ce qui est « de l'intérêt public », à ce qui est prévu dans d'autres lois ou dispositifs. Ces restrictions peuvent servir à justifier l'inaction des institutions qui, d'ailleurs, sont rarement imputables lorsqu'elles ne s'acquittent pas de leurs obligations.

Une mise en oeuvre déficiente

Au Canada, on ne peut pas dire que la mise en œuvre et l'actualisation des législations consacrant des droits aux victimes a été bien planifiée, ni qu'elle a été menée d'une façon concertée et harmonieuse. Nous n'avons pas partagé de vision commune quant aux efforts que, tous, nous aurions dû consentir afin que les droits des victimes soient mis en vigueur avec plus « de tonus ». Le gouvernement fédéral n'a pas agi vigoureusement et il n'a pas exercé un véritable leadership dans ce domaine.

L'application de ces lois déclaratoires semble avoir peu attiré l'attention des juristes et des chercheurs, pas plus que celle des parlementaires canadiens. Elles n'ont guère été à l'avant-scène du monde juridique. Les déclarations canadiennes de principes pour les victimes de crime (1988, 2003) n'ont jamais été évoquées devant les tribunaux pour valider les droits des victimes. Quant aux législations provinciales, les causes se comptent sur les doigts de la main.

Travailler dans une perspective à long terme

Encore aujourd'hui, la sauvegarde des droits fondamentaux des victimes n'est pas assurée. Ces droits restent encore délimités, voire souvent neutralisés ou relégués à l'arrière-plan lorsqu'ils sont confrontés aux droits fondamentaux des contrevenants. Nous avons encore beaucoup de travail à faire pour trouver des solutions à des positions qui sont parfois aux antipodes. Même s'il est difficile, voire parfois impossible de réconcilier les intérêts des uns et des autres, promouvoir une meilleure justice pour les victimes n'est pas pour autant une croisade contre les contrevenants. Mais, tant et aussi longtemps que la reconnaissance des droits des victimes prendra la forme de déclarations dépourvues de tout effet juridique, il est illusoire de croire qu'ils peuvent rivaliser avec ceux des délinquants.

Les institutions n'auront pas non plus beaucoup de motivation à agir si elles n'ont aucune responsabilité à assumer au plan légal et organisationnel. Il faut donc qu'elles ne puissent plus se défiler devant leurs obligations. On doit les amener à comprendre que, composer avec les victimes n'est pas un « extra » mais, qu'au contraire, cela partie de leurs tâches (Centre canadien de ressources pour les victimes, 1998).

Surtout, les droits des victimes vont rester fragiles dans la mesure où ils vont continuer à dépendre du pouvoir discrétionnaire et de la bonne volonté

des institutions. Ce seront des coquilles vides s'il n'y a aucun recours lorsqu'ils sont bafoués, ignorés ou déniés.

Nous avons encore un immense travail à accomplir afin d'uniformiser les droits des victimes et de les actualiser dans des modèles de services. Nous devons aussi évaluer la mise en œuvre des législations et réajuster périodiquement nos actions.

Le Canada, dont on dit souvent qu'il est un chef de file, doit être à la hauteur de sa réputation et doit donner l'exemple. Le développement et la consolidation des droits des victimes exigent un engagement et une vision à long terme. Cela n'a rien à voir avec des actions et des politiques à courte vue ou qui n'ont que des visées électoralistes.

D'un océan à l'autre, les citoyens et citoyennes du Canada doivent pouvoir se prévaloir des mêmes droits. Cette notion de droits ne doit pas être un leurre ou un faux-semblant.

Ces lois déclaratoires ne sont pas statiques. Elles peuvent évoluer. Pour reprendre l'image évocatrice du professeur Alan Young (2001), une charte des droits est comme un arbre vivant; elle peut croître et se développer afin de mieux refléter la réalité d'un point de vue social, historique et politique.

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Restorative Justice: Future Strategies That Might Improve Effectiveness

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In general, strategies for responding to those who have committed crimes have not been particularly successful. However, some rehabilitation programs have shown modest success under the right conditions. Compared to past strategies, restorative justice appears to be promising. New ideas for changing offenders tend to go through stages. The "enthusiasm" stage involves advocates who are convinced that they have found the answer. At one time well meaning people argued that silent prayer in prison would lead bad people to find God and become virtuous. In David Copperfield, the bad guys, who ended up in prison, were exemplars of this philosophy. Dickens was clearly skeptical. Today we do not believe that praying in silence in penitentiaries leads to effective rehabilitation.

To some extent RJ is still in the "enthusiasm" stage, but there is growing evidence that the enthusiasm is warranted. In addition, several characteristics of RJ are compatible with other social science knowledge: namely, those who are outside the borders of society are more dangerous than those who are functioning inside those borders and share the values of others in society. After the "enthusiasm" stage, systematic research usually finds that many seemingly worthwhile ideas are flawed. Sometimes, the initial ideas are simply shown to be wrong. At

other times certain conditions produce better or worse results. Avoiding those conditions that do damage is every bit as important as finding those conditions that lead to positive change.

Although systematic evaluations of restorative justice programs in Canada do not seem to exist, scientifically respectable evaluations in England, the US, and Australia suggest a positive impact on violent offenders and a modest impact on some property offenders. There are still potential pitfalls that must be considered; but compared to past efforts, restorative justice has some clear advantages.

How should Canada proceed to reap the benefits of a promising strategy? Don Andrews, James Bonta, and Paul Gendreau are among a number of psychologists in Canada who have systematically analyzed rehabilitation programs. By looking carefully at different conditions and situations, they have fine tuned attempts to change the behaviour of offenders. By meeting certain criteria, correctional programs can be improved. The strategy these researchers have used would be appropriate for restorative justice. One Canadian study provides a useful illustration. Don Andrews and his colleagues were studying the impact of parole on released prisoners. For years research suggested that parole had some advantages over long prison terms, but offenders on parole did not do much better than those on straight release without supervision. The public, however, does not want straight release. They want some form of control. Thus, some parole programs increased the level of supervision but that did not seem to improve outcomes. In one program Andrews looked at serious offenders separately from minor offenders. High intensity supervision helped serious offenders, but it increased the likelihood that minor offenders would re-offend. Lumped together the results showed nothing. Separated out we saw that increased supervision produced a positive impact on serious offenders and a negative impact on minor offenders.

Today parole officers take heed of this finding. They do not pester the minor offenders as much. Letting them get on with their lives with little interference seems to have merit. Serious offenders, however, need more attention and support, which parole officers may be able to provide to some degree. This fits with findings from RJ programs. Wife beaters and violent offenders tend to be alienated from society. They seem to benefit from interaction with those who represent normal society. By contrast, teenage shoplifters are usually not alienated from society. They may be youthful hell-raisers trying to impress their buddies. They need to get on with their lives without the attention that can interfere with their integration into society. The deterrence of being picked up by the police and having parents go to the police station is often sufficient.

As Don Andrews and his colleagues have shown, interfering with those who are reasonably well integrated can do damage. But the larger principle I would like to emphasize is that using data already collected and breaking it down into smaller categories while comparing outcomes for different situations can provide insights into how to improve programs.

In RJ programs we can look at different types of offenders. We could compare males and females, young and old, etc. We can also compare differences in the way we deliver programs. Are female facilitators more effective than male facilitators? Some RJ groups use police officers. Some do not. Does it matter? How many meetings should be held? Are there follow-ups after the final meeting? How important is the training of facilitators? A number of studies have shown that training in many human service professions may not be as important as individual characteristics. Some people take degrees in social work or counselling but lack those traits that make people effective in interpersonal situations. By comparing facilitators in RJ who have had extensive training with those who have not, would we learn more about the merits of training? Perhaps we should be focusing on the characteristics of the facilitators. In other words there are many different questions that might yield insights by comparing differences in the subjects of RJ programs and differences in the volunteers who participate.

Admittedly, these research strategies do not necessarily assess the effectiveness of programs as well as the "experimental design," where one group receives the treatment and a control group does not. However, experiments are expensive and difficult to manage. It may tell us what happened, but often it isn't clear why. And frequently it shows that the program was unsuccessful without showing why it failed.

My suggestion is not to attempt the "experimental design" in Canada, but instead gather a lot of data about the people and the situations involved in RJ programs.

It would be nice if there was a checklist of the recommended variables that should be gathered so that researchers could compare many programs. Some variables, like gender or age, can be measured accurately. Other variables, such as type of offense, will be more challenging. Categorizing the nature of the programs may be even more challenging since subtle differences in delivery may be important but hard to assess.

Instead of simply assuming success, we need to systematically gather extensive data and make it available to researchers. It is time to move to the "fine tuning" stage. This would allow programs to put aside, or at least minimize, those features that have a negative impact (there will be some), and concentrate on those factors that can make a positive contribution. It is time to climb down from the big bandwagon and see which of the different smaller wagons is really carrying the load effectively.

A Branch Blooms In Victoria

By John Braithwaite

Board of Directors

The midst of winter is never associated with growth but then Victoria and Vancouver Island are admittedly different, even unique, as it now has the only branch of a CCJA affiliate in Canada.

It all stemmed (pardon the pun) from the British Columbia Criminal Justice business plan and President Jeff Christian's vision to expand horizons and memberships. I was provided a credit of $1500 and the blessing of my fellow BC Board members to get things moving. I immediately enlisted the vital help of R. E. Bob Brown, organizer of our 1991 successful Congress in Victoria. Bob's personal contacts and knowledge of the Island were an essential and energizing catalyst to the growth process.

An initial invitational meeting was held in July 2009 to identify local leaders, rough out a strategy and implement an action plan.

St. John the Divine Church, its rector The Reverend Canon Harold Munn and the congregation from this centrally-located and socially active organization provided a base.

Historic involvement with the CCJA was recognized by conferring the title of Honorary Chair on Professor James Hackler, longtime contributor to the Justice Report and convenor of Criminal Justice fora in Victoria.

The first meeting determined the need to marshal high-profile endorsement and gain widespread support. As a result, a public meeting was convened on September 18th at St. John the Divine Church and featured as a recognized community leader, Chief Constable Jamie Graham of the Victoria Police Department. His stirring appeal and call for greater community involvement in criminal justice was enthusiastically received by the 80 or more participants. Our then President Kathy Gregory and the BCCJA President, respectively, added their benediction and encouragement.

The next steps were seen as a need to identify a membership core, an interim organization and a formal proposal to the Provincial Board. Marion Little, Executive Director of the Threshold Housing Society, volunteered to assume the role of "coordinator". Sheila Paul, a Criminology student, offered to serve as recorder and Teri duTemple, Director of Integrated Programs and Services, Adult Custody Division of the BC Corrections Branch, undertook to conduct a survey of the participant's views on affiliation as well as related matters such as a future major public event.

The survey of participants in the major meeting was conducted and the overwhelming desire was for affiliation with the BC and Canadian Criminal Justice Associations. The response regarding a public forum was strongly supportive of an early activity focused on Youth Justice but also touching on related issues of homelessness and addictions.

On November 19th the BCCJA Board approved the founding motion:

> "The BCCJA Board welcomes the Vancouver Island group as a branch of BCCJA, in principle, with constitutional and other details to be worked out and agreed upon".

At our last meeting, December 10, 2009, the new Branch, with the interim leadership of Marion Little and Sheila Paul with Miles Anderson and Jim Hackler taking key responsibility for planning the public forum, started to emerge.

Demonstrating both its uniqueness and its synergy, the following Mission Statement was adopted:

> "The Vancouver Island Branch of the BCCJA affirms the CCJA National Mission. We engage interested citizens, both professionals and volunteers, Vancouver Island communities, governmental and non-governmental organizations to serve and enhance crime prevention, criminal and social justice."

With that mission, the continued support of both provincial and national criminal justice Associations, the imagination and industry of our colleagues and the understanding of the community, we look forward to vigorous and productive growth.

Our future looks bright and our experience may excite and interest others to consider similar initiatives. We hope so. We thank all those who have helped us and, in return, we offer to openly share our experience for the benefit of others considering a similar adventurous development.

Upwards and onwards for what else can a branch do but gain sustenance from the main body and grow upwards seeking light! 2010 promises to be an exciting year for the budding Vancouver Island Criminal Justice Association. … starting with the election of an Executive and the first public forum in early March focusing on public perception of the Youth Criminal Justice Act.

A call for reflection: Sampson et al. vs. Jackson and Stewart or, "The CSC 'roadmap'" vs. "A flawed compass"

By John Winterdyk,

Dept. of Justice Studies
Mount Royal University,
Calgary, AB.

Background

I recently attended the 32nd Canadian Congress on Criminal Justice (Halifax – Oct. 28-31st) and was looking forward to the sessions surrounding the controversial *Sampson Report*. This report was commissioned to review the operations of Correctional Service Canada (CSC) and to provide a new 'roadmap' that would reflect the government's commitment to protecting Canada's citizens and communities. The report represented only the sixth major report in the history of CSC, and given the impact of the previous reports, should be viewed with particular interest. The

earlier major reports included: the *Archambault Commission* in 1938, the *Fauteux Report* in 1953, the *Ouimet Report* in 1963, the *Carson Report* in 1984, and the 'most recent' report, the Daubney Report in 1988. All the previous federally commissioned reports were instrumental in moving CSC away from a punitive retributive justice model to a more rehabilitative oriented model of corrections.

While representing the first such report of its type in some 20-years, to-date there has only been one official response to the report. The response came from Michael Jackson who is associated with the Law Faculty at the University of British Columbia and Graham Stewart, former Director of the John Howard Society. After attending the session titled: "Federal Corrections Reform" and given the controversy that accompanied the discussion following the session, I thought it might be timely to try and stimulate further discourse and analysis that would reach a wider audience. Given the potential implications of the government acting upon the recommendations in the *Sampson Report* and the criticisms levied by Jackson and Stewart, it behooves us to further scrutinize both sides of the debate before blindly accepting one position over the other, or potentially negating either side, and starting anew.

To their credit, CSC (as is generally true of any area of the Canadian criminal justice system) has been the envy of many countries. In fact, there are numerous examples where experts from CSC have been sought out to assist other countries (e.g., Namibia, Ukraine, Australia, etc.) in developing, revising, or reforming some aspect of their correctional systems. However, not one to rest on their laurels, CSC is constantly vigilant and attentive to the need to improve its mandate to protect the public and ensure the safety of its 'clients' and the staff whom work with the offenders they have been charged with. To this end, in April of 2007, the Honourable Stockwell Day, then Minister of Public Safety, announced the appointment of an independent panel led by Rob Sampson and four other representatives to review the operations of CSC. Rob Sampson served as the Ontario Minister of Corrections, Serge Gascon is a former Deputy Chief of police in Montreal, Ian Glen is the former chair of the National Parole Board, Chief Clarence Louie is the former Chief of the Osoyoos Aboriginal band – one of the wealthiest in Canada, and Sharon Rosenfeldt, of Aboriginal descent has played a major role in victims rights and restorative justice.

Summary of the Reports

The *Sampson Report* was prepared in 50 short days and relied on little to no empirical data or academic research but on extensive consultation with a broad and diverse range of experts in the field of corrections. The report focused on five key areas for change. They include:

1. *Offender accountability:* If rehabilitation is to occur and be sustained, it is imperative that there be shared responsibility between CSC and the offender.
2. *Eliminate drugs in prison:* Since some 80% of inmates entering Canadian prison have a drug/substance abuse problem it was recommended that the problem could be control (or at least maintained better) through such strategies as perimeter control, improved technology, dog sniffers, better search protocols, and improved intelligence gathering.
3. *Employability/employment:* Since some 70% of offenders entering prisons have unstable work histories, it was suggested that CSC provide better work/employment skills for inmates.
4. *Physical infrastructure:* Given the dearth of prisons across the country, a move towards regional complexes that rely on stand-alone facilities is proposed.
5. *No more statutory release:* Parole should be earned and inmates should work and earn their release. The idea, according to the report, is premised on the principle of rehabilitation and a desire to improve public safety. The panel members argued that such a move is key to improving conditional release outcomes.

Embedded in the report are some 109 other recommendations that build on the five primary areas. While space does not permit an in-depth discussion of the

points, suffice it to say that the report called for significant changes which were thought to be consistent with the five core values of CSC. They include:

1. We respect the dignity of individuals, the rights of all members of society, and the potential for human growth and development.
2. We recognize that the offender has the potential to live as a law-abiding citizen.
3. We believe that our strength and our major resource in achieving our objectives is our staff and that human relationships are the cornerstone of our endeavour.
4. We believe that the sharing of ideas, knowledge, values, and experience, nationally and internationally, is essential to the achievement of our Mission.
5. We believe in managing the Service with openness and integrity, and we are accountable to the Minister of Public Safety Canada.

The report essentially went unnoticed until 2009 when Jackson and Stewart published an unsolicited 235 page response to the *Sampson Report.* It was titled: *A flawed compass: A human rights analysis of the Roadmap to Strengthen Public Safety* – leaving little to the imagination of what direction or tone the text would take. However, a visit to CBCNews (see http://www.cbc.ca/canada/story/2009/09/24/conservative-prison-plan024.html#socialcomments) will show that there is no shortage of public outcry supporting either side of the debate, yet no other formal academic or institutional discourse exists in the public domain concerning either report.

The crux of the Jackson and Stewart report, which was virtually twice as long as the *Sampson Report* and took nearly a year to complete, focused on what they argue are fundamental principles that underlie the operation and mandate of CSC – the protection of human rights. In their report they identify three main points of contention about the credibility of the *Sampson Report.* They suggest there is:

1. A lack of historical context in the report,
2. A failure to understand law in the report, and
3. A blatant lack of the use 'evidence based research.'

Commentary of the points and counter points

One of the first arguments that was put forth by Jackson and Stewart was the short time and scant length of the *Sampson Report* – 50 days vs. one year. Since when did time necessarily preclude quality or integrity of an argument? Is it not written in Christian scripture that God created the world in seven days? If so, is it not a rather monumental undertaking in such a short time? In 1764, Becarria wrote his classic work: On crime and punishment not only at the tender age of 26 but also in short order and without any empirical backing. Yet, his ideas served to form the foundation of the Classical School of criminological thought.

Another point of possible contention is the fact that Graham Stewart, although well respected in his field and many years of service with the John Howard Society, seems predisposed to a heavily biased perspective that is liberal in its interpretation of what constitutes protection of human rights. Similarly, Prof. Jackson is a well known and respected legal scholar on human rights and therefore also subject to viewing the *Sampson Report* with blinders that do not allow for an objective analysis of the report. Finally, when comparing the resumes of both groups, the Sampson group is richer, more diverse, and representative of the inmate population. And while one could argue about their respective political agendas, the depth and range of their expertise is significantly more representative of the duo of Jackson and Stewart with their heavily biased human rights perspective.

Lacking empirical evidence: The argument put forth by Jackson and Stewart about the *Sampson Report* lacking any empirical evidence is analogous to the 'kettle calling the pot black'. The Jackson and Stewart report is completely void of any (original) empirical research, let alone any clear demonstration that they have any training in the basics of research methodology. Again, I am reminded of the great works of Cesare Beccaria (mentioned above) whose little book (some 98 pages) was written entirely without any empirical evidence, and yet his ideas have withstood the test of time! John Stuart Mill's work on utilitarianism was also based on intellectual reasoning has also been enduring in its principles. Admittedly most of North American criminal justice policy, it can be argued, is to varying degrees grounded in empirical evidence, but

as has been commented on repeatedly, for virtually every factual statement that is made a counter argument can be provided. However, what is more important than mere evidence is the method in which the evidence is collected and disseminated. The *Sampson Report* relied heavily on secondary data sources and an extensive consultation process that included 'experts' in the field. As such information included the opinion of more than one person, there is a greater likelihood of both reliability of the observations and construct validity in the recommendations. The same unfortunately cannot be said for the methodology employed in the Jackson and Stewart report.

A final point that undermines the efforts of Jackson and Stewart in this context is they offer up several gross and perhaps ill founded generalizations – such as the *Sampson Report* representing a 'blue print' for prison violence. Where is the evidence? There is none. In fact, prison disturbances across Canada have been relatively rare in well over a decade!

Failure to understand the law: Historically, our laws have often been characterized as representing the mirror of the values and norms of a given society. These laws are what is sometimes also referred to as natural law, common law, or scientific law. That is they were laws characterized by their degree of predictability and were discoverable through case study. Such laws tend to neutralize political power and promote liberty and security. Today however, we have replaced natural laws with political or man-made/legislative law. These types of laws are subject to the whimsical interests of the powerbrokers. They are made up by politicians in response to political pressures and influence. Political laws tend to undermine liberty and security and primarily serve the interests of those with more power. This general failure to remain true to the origin and intent of natural laws has undermined and diluted the meaning and power of law. It is no longer possible to discern the meaning of law without consultation with trained experts (e.g., lawyers) who are trained to interpret and construct meaning and implication that may not have been the underlying intent.

The *Sampson Report*, while not exactly representing common law principles, does offer predictable and discoverable facts to support their arguments. For example they point out:

- Nearly 60% of inmates are serving sentences of less than 3 years and have histories of violence;
- There has been a 100% increase in the proportion of offenders who are classified as maximum security upon admission;
- 1 in 6 now have known gang/organized crime affiliation;
- About 4 out of 5 arrive with a serious substance abuse problem; and
- 12% of male offenders and 25% of female offenders are identified as having a serious mental health problem.

When juxtaposed against their recommendations, these are objective and scientifically verifiable facts that can be tested, and if necessary mitigated as the evidence changes. By contrast, Jackson and Stewart couch their arguments in the nebulous construct of human rights which is both relative and evolutive – that is, subject to social and political ideologies. They focus almost exclusively on a plea to sticking to principles at the expense of the reforms. Therefore, while their points about protecting human rights tend to resonate, they must be understood within the politically charged context they are framed.

Lack of historical context: As the great Irish socialist George Bernard Shaw once observed: "If history repeats itself, and the unexpected always happens, how incapable must Man be of learning from experience." A review of most correctional history texts will reveal that throughout the ages we have shifted between the continuum of punishment and retribution at one end of the spectrum to prevention and rehabilitation at the other end of the spectrum and yet the end result is that our correctional population has never been eliminated, let alone drastically reduced as a result of the lessons we learned from the previous models of corrections policy. Therefore, in response to the critique directed at the *Sampson Report* by Jackson and Stewart, it is perhaps not so much the lack of historical context that is missing in the report, but rather our inability to recognize that any understanding of the past is limited by our understanding of the present.

The *Corrections and Conditional Release Act* of 1992 clearly states that correctional services must adhere to the guidelines and standards established to ensure the fair treatment and handling of all offenders. Entrenched in the Act and CSC's operational mandate has been the importance of treating inmates with dignity and granting them the opportunity to rehabilitate and re-enter society without posing a risk to the public (or themselves). Jackson and Stewart couch these principles in the context of 'human rights' and 'public safety'. Human rights relate to life, liberty, equality and dignity of the individual. They form the very essence of the rule of law. While appearing straight forward, the concepts lack clarity in meaning and should, as noted earlier, be seen within a social, cultural, and political context.

Viewed within the context of the historical evolution of CSC policy and direction, as reflected in the previous federally commissioned reports, The *Sampson Report* would in fact appear to have paid greater homage to the direction CSC has been evolving since 1938 than Jackson and Stewart are prepared to acknowledge. However, in the end what remains still unanswered is the historical fact that in-spite of all the commissioned reports, CSC is still burdened with many of the same issues it was in 1938 – expanding prison populations, growing problems related to marginalized groups, Aboriginal offenders, substance abuse dependant offenders, rising costs of incarceration, etc.

A call for further discourse

This commentary has attempted to present the basic issues and ideas underlying the *Sampson Report* and its' critique by Jackson and Stewart. It was argued that while the *Sampson Report* may not be perfect, before CSC embarks on implementing some or all of the recommendations, there is a need for greater public discourse as some of the fundamental points raised by Jackson and Stewart, while not necessarily objectively grounded, have some pragmatic merit. What is required is the creation of a compass that is not bound by conventional constraints (i.e., the magnetic North Pole is not where the geographic North Pole is located) that have been proven ineffectual but one that will forge a direction with a sense of conviction that is able to address the underlying causes of why people turn to crime in the first place and what it really takes to correct their behavior – assuming such things can even be achieved! Unless we can truly understand the causes underlying criminal behavior (through informed research and evidence), we will never be able to truly transform the correctional system into the model that will actually work. While the 'roadmap' is perhaps somewhat flawed, one might choose to bear in mind what the 'great' philosopher Yogi Berra once said, "when you come to a fork in the road follow the road."

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A roadmap to strengthening public safety. (2007). Report of the Correctional Service of Canada Review Panel, prepared for the Ministry of Public Safety. Ottawa.

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acja Alberta Criminal Justice Association

In partnership, the Alberta Criminal Justice Association and the Mental Health Commission of Canada proudly present:

Mental Health on the Frontlines of Justice

Calgary – March 4th, 2010
Edmonton – March 5th, 2010
8:15 – 4:15pm

A one day workshop exploring issues and solutions concerning mental health and the criminal justice system.

Please visit our website to *register online* and get updates on professional credits:
www.abcja.ca

Background

When upholding the law, what should we do about those with mental illness?

Our training very thoroughly addresses how we should respond to those who break the law. But what happens when we come face-to-face with someone who appears not to make sense or has become unpredictable because of mental illness? Such encounters lead to anxiety and fear on both sides. In short order, stigma develops and everybody becomes reactive with increasing danger and frustration. Our jobs are demanding enough as it is.

How do we balance public confidence in the administration of justice while also recognizing that those with mental health concerns may warrant special consideration within the criminal justice system?

This issue is one of the biggest challenges facing those on the frontlines of justice today– from police officers responding to calls, to judges hearing the cases, to guards dealing with inmates, to therapists providing treatment.

No one benefits from a revolving door of justice.

Objectives:

- Develop a greater understanding on the status and challenges of mental illness and the criminal justice system
- Learn about innovative ideas and practices with this population
- Gain greater insight and awareness into your own responses to individuals with a mental illness who have come into conflict with the law

Target Audience:

Professionals, researchers, and students across sectors of social services, justice, health and education. This includes law enforcement, corrections, mental health and substance abuse; victim advocates; community leaders; policy makers; researchers; educators; and individuals with firsthand experience with mental illness.

Location Options

Calgary, AB
Thursday, March 4th, 2010
Greenwood Inn
3515-26th Street N.E.

Edmonton, AB
Friday, March 5th, 2010
Santa Maria Goretti Center
11050-90th Street E.

Cost (includes GST, lunch and refreshments)

$75 – ACJA members
$85 – Non-members
$40 – Students

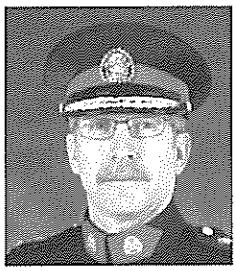
Register early to avoid disappointment!

Deadline is February 26, 2010

Agenda

8:15 a.m.	Coffee & Registration
9:00 a.m.	Welcome
9:15 a.m.	**Mental Health on the Frontlines of Justice:** Keynote Speakers [Mar 4th: Calgary Police Chief Rick Hanson] [Mar 5th: Deputy Chief Judge Allan Lefever]
9:45 a.m.	Q & A
10:00 a.m.	**Stigma & Other Barriers to Treatment:** Dr. Patrick Baillie, Forensic Psychologist
10:30 a.m.	COFFEE BREAK
10:45 a.m.	Q & A
11:15 a.m.	**Mental Health in Court:** Honourable Justice Richard Schneider
12:15 p.m.	LUNCH
1:00 p.m.	**Stand Up for Mental Health:** David Granirer, Mental health consultant, counsellor and author
1:45 p.m.	Q & A
2:00 p.m.	COFFEE BREAK
2:15 p.m.	**Through Our Eyes:** 3 individuals share their firsthand experience with mental health and the justice system
3:15 p.m.	**Mental Health & the Law – Where do we go from here?** Micheal Pietrus, Director, Communications / Director, Opening Minds, Mental Health Commission of Canada
3:45 p.m.	Q & A
4:15 p.m.	Closing Remarks

Presenters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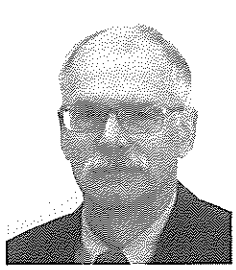
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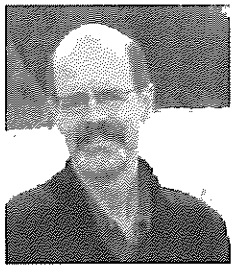
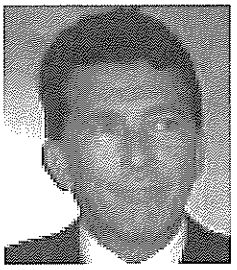
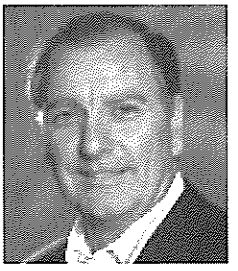

Dr. Patrick Baillie


Hounourable Justice Richard Schneider

David Granirer


Michael Pietrus

Chief Rick Hanson joined the Calgary Police Service in 1975 and has over 34 years of policing experience, with more than half at a senior management level. He has a B.A. in Social Sciences from the University of Calgary, and is a graduate of both the FBI Leadership in Counter-terrorism program and the Canadian Police College Executive Development Program. Constantly in contact with the community he serves, Chief Hanson has tight ties to organizations supporting the city's homeless, victims of domestic violence and programs geared towards youth intervention and education. He is also a strong advocate of establishing effective diversion and treatment programs, and aligning the Calgary Police Service with other important agencies to address social disorder and addictions at the earliest stages.

Deputy Chief Judge Allan Lefever of the Provincial Court of Alberta is the first person to hold this position, which was recently created to help Alberta's court system become the most innovative and progressive in Canada. Among other duties, he coordinates the Justice of the Peace Program, assists Chief Judge Vickery in establishing more specialized courts (such as a Mental Health Court Pilot Project in Edmonton), and works closely with the Crown Prosecutors' office in their efforts to make the criminal justice system more accessible and efficient.

Dr. Patrick Baillie is a senior psychologist at the Peter Lougheed Centre of the Calgary General Hospital, a Consulting Psychologist with Calgary Police Service, and a Student-at-Law articled to the Chief Judge of Alberta. He is also a member of the Mental Health Commission of Canada's Mental Health and the Law Advisory Committee. Dr. Baillie works with individuals involved in the justice system providing treatment through both individual therapy and group programs, and also providing reports for various levels of Alberta courts. In 2003, he completed his Bachelor of Law degree at the University of Calgary, emphasizing issues that surface at the intersection of law and mental health, such as criminal responsibility and principles of deterrence.

Honourable Justice Richard Schneider sits as a Justice of the Ontario Court of Justice, presiding at Toronto's Mental Health Court. He previously worked as a criminal defence lawyer, often representing individuals with mental disorders. Between 1994 and 2000, Justice Schneider was Counsel to the Ontario Review Board, a body designated under the Criminal Code to provide annual reviews of persons who have been found unfit to stand trial or not criminally responsible on account of a mental disorder. His unique understanding of many of the issues related to mental illness and the courts also stems from his previous experience as a clinical psychologist in an outpatient forensic program in Calgary. Away from the courtroom, Justice Schneider has been a prodigious author, penning "Mental Disorder and the Law: A primer for legal and mental health professionals" (with Dr. Hy Bloom), "Mental Health Courts: Decriminalizing the mentally ill," and "Annotated Mental Health Statutes (4th edition)," all published by Irwin Law. He has also been named an honorary president of the Canadian Psychological Association.

David Granirer is a counsellor, stand-up comic, speaker and author. He is also founder of Stand Up For Mental Health (www.standupformentalhealth.com), a project teaching stand-up comedy to people with mental illness as a way of fighting public stigma, prejudice and discrimination. His performances look at the lighter side of taking meds, seeing counsellors, getting diagnosed and surviving the mental health system. Granirer, who himself suffers from depression, got the idea for Stand Up For Mental Health from watching his students. "Though Stand-Up Comedy Clinic isn't intended as therapy, I've had students overcome long-standing depressions and phobias, and increase confidence and self-esteem. There's something incredibly healing about telling a roomful of people exactly who you are and having them laugh and cheer."

Micheal Pietrus is a member of the Mental Health Commission of Canada's executive team. Under his leadership, the Commission recently launched Opening Minds, a 10-year anti-stigma / anti-discrimination initiative designed to change the attitudes and behaviours of Canadians towards people living with mental illness. This is an important priority for the Commission because many people living with mental health issues say that the stigma of mental illness, including the stigma experienced within the healthcare and justice systems, is worse than the illness itself. Even more importantly, it is a significant barrier keeping individuals dealing with mental health issues from seeking help. Micheal has also worked with the Alberta Mental Health Board (AMHB), and as an award-winning television producer and journalist with the CBC, CTV and CityTV.

acja Alberta Criminal Justice Association

The ACJA is a provincial affiliate of the Canadian Criminal Justice Association. Access membership and justice related information at www.ccja-acjp.ca

Registration, Payment and Cancellation Information

On-line registration www.abcja.ca. Payment can be made via Visa or M/C. Deadline is February 26, 2010. Receipts will be available at the registration desk on the day of the event. Refunds will not be issued. If you are unable to attend the workshop, someone else may attend in your absence.

2010 EDITION / ÉDITION 2010

DIRECTORY OF JUSTICE SERVICES
RÉPERTOIRE DES SERVICES DE JUSTICE

(ISSN: 0225-4115)

The Canadian Criminal Justice Association publishes the Directory of Justice Services on an annual basis. There is no other book like it in Canada. It provides complete addresses, telephone and fax numbers, e-mail and web page addresses, and names of persons responsible for most justice services in Canada: police commissions, RCMP divisions, legal aid services, crime compensation boards, ombudsmen, courts, parole boards, correctional services for juveniles and adults, prisoner aid agencies, court workers, voluntary organizations, etc.

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2010

May 12 – 14 / du 12 au 14 mai

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Place / Endroit : Université de Fribourg (Suisse)
Information / Renseignements :
http://www.aiclf.umontreal.ca/textes/echos_aiclf_oct09.pdf

June 2 – 5/ du 2 au 5 juin

NINTH BIENNIAL INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE "Societies in Transition: Balancing Security, Social Justice and Tradition"

Place / Endroit : Marrakech, Morocco.
Information / Renseignements :
http://www.icpa.ca/calendar/83
John Jay College of Criminal Justice, in partnership with the Advisory Council of Human Rights of the Kingdom of Morocco and Hassan II University is hosting its ninth biennial conference. The conference is designed to promote international and interdisciplinary understanding of justice issues in its broadest sense, and aspires to bring together scholars, practitioners, government leaders, police officials, advocates and international organizations.

July 30 – August 4 / du 30 juillet au 4 août

140TH CONGRESS OF THE AMERICAN CORRECTIONAL ASSOCIATION

Place / Endroit : Chicago, Illinois.
Information/Renseignements :
http://www.eventsinamerica.com/events/american_correctional_association_140th_annual_congress_of_correction/ev488e2e0d0385c/#

September 19 – 22 / du 19 au 22 septembre

5th INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON SPECIAL NEEDS OFFENDERS "Striving Towards Excellence" – Treatment of Special Needs Offenders in Prisons, Forensic Psychiatric Units and the Community

Place / Endroit : Sheraton on the Falls – Niagara Falls, Canada
Information / Renseignements :
http://www.specialneedsoffenders.org/venue.html

May 18 - 20 / du 18 au 20 mai

10th ANNUAL MISSING AND EXPLOITED CHILDREN CONFERENCE

Place / Endroit : Fort Garry Hotel, Spa and Conference Centre, Winnipeg, Manitoba.
Information / Renseignements :
http://www.protectchildren.ca/app/en/mecc_intro

Canadian Criminal Justice Association

Association canadienne de justice pénale